FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1844. [NO. 1398.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

QUICKSILVER!!

JUST received and for sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
FOR SALE BY
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscriber having determined to dispose of his REAL ESTATE in the Town of Fayetteville, will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the 9th day of May next, at the Town House, at 12 o'clock, the following LOTS, viz:—

Three Lots on the South side of Hay street, 21 feet front each, and extending through to Franklin street, about 300 feet. These Lots are situated between the marble building of Mr. John McArn and the brick store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, and may be most economically and advantageously improved.

Four valuable Lots, East of the Baptist Church, on Old and Union streets, 30 feet by 80 feet in depth. These Lots are most eligibly situated for Warehouses, which may be easily constructed, with dry cellars under them.

That beautiful Building Lot, on Rowan street, nearly opposite the residence of Jos. W. Evans, Esq., containing one acre, and on which there is a small house with a brick chimney, suitable for a kitchen.

Three Pews in the Presbyterian Church, free of ground rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving a bond, bearing interest from date, to be secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Mr. Joseph Baker, the Agent, will take great pleasure in shewing the above Property to any person disposed to examine it at any time previous to the Sale.

ROBERT DONALDSON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1844. 97ts

TO TANNERS.

7000 POUNDS slaughtered dry salted superior HIDES, trimmed and folded in proper order for transportation by wagons, just received and for sale by
COOK & TROY.
March 13, 1844. 97-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
March 8, 1844. 97tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
March 13.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.
STEWART PIPKIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle and Messenger, and North Carolinian will publish one year.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 10th inst. a bound Boy, about nineteen years of age, by the name of JOHN E. THORNTON, low, stout built. All persons are warned from harboring said runaway, as the law will be rigidly enforced against them.
JAMES TART.
Sampson County, Feb'y 24, 1844. 97-3wpd

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,
for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1844. 93tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.
P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

To Messrs. Martin & Walter, Messrs. Martin, Starr & Walter, Mr. Benjamin King, Col. Thomas Hartlee, Mr. Edward Campbell, Mr. Allen H. Sanders, Mr. William J. Perryman, Mr. William Carter, Elijah Hayworth, and William Boatwright:

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the Laws of this State for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in such cases made and provided, and thereby discharge myself from arrest in several cases then and there to be returned, when and where, as I understand you claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend and object if you think proper.—And as you are not inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent in this State, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to law.
Yours respectfully,
GILES S. McLEAN.
Alfordsville, Feb. 26, 1844. 96tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

To Mr. Barthens Crawly, Mr. Allen H. Sanders and William J. Perryman, Mr. —— Boatwright, Mr. —— Brandon, Mr. Elias Townsend.

GENTLEMEN: Take notice, that I have filed a Schedule with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Robeson, of all my effects, and intend, at the Spring Term 1844 of the said Superior Court of Law, to make application for the benefit of the several Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, at which time and place, as you severally claim to be creditors of mine, you may attend if you think proper and object: And you, not being inhabitants of this State, and neither of you having any known agent residing here, this advertisement is intended as a several notice to each of you, according to Act of Assembly.
Yours respectfully,
ANGUS McLEAN.
February 15, 1844. 94-6wpd

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by
E. J. HALE.

OATES'S INTEREST TABLES.

INTEREST and Exchange Tables, Quarto, for Banks, Merchants, and others, at $4.
Interest Tables, small pocket volume, at $1.
Both new and highly approved works, just rec'd.
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Ruffle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 20, 1844.

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.
by D. McLAURIN.
February 7, 1844. 92-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind foot white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.
ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.
Fayetteville, Febuary 6. 92-tf

SPLENDID SCHEMES!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 11, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, March 23, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 do	10,000	100 do	1,003
1 do	5,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter do 32 50

6 capitals of $10,000, amounting to $60,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 12, for 1844. to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, March 30, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

6 Prizes of	$10,000	25 Prizes of	$1,000
1 do	3,500	53 do	400
1 do	2,340	200 do	200
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 quarter ditto 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-td-pd

GUN-SMITH
ESTABLISHMENT,
(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.
E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

ALCOHOL,

LOG WOOD, Nutgalls, Blue Vitriol, Gum Shellac, Glue, Oil Vitriol, Aquafortis, Pumice Stone, Copperas,—for sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Also, Russia and American Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Oxalic Acid, Pearlash, and Salts of Tartar.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has received his Fall Supplies, which embrace all the essential articles in his line of business. Of SCHOOL BOOKS especially his supply is very full, and in many instances he is enabled to *reduce his prices.* So also as to BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, fine Pen & Pocket KNIVES, Slates, Bonnet Boards, Ink and Inkstands, Quills, Steel Pens, Silver and Lead Pencils, Waters and Wax, Mathematical Instruments, Paint Boxes, &c.

Besides many well known School Books, which, having long kept on hand, it is unnecessary to enumerate, he has, of

Latin—Anthon's complete series, viz: Lempriere, Cæsar, Sallust, Horace, Cicero, Lessons, Prosody, and Prose Composition. Bullions', Andrews and Stoddert's, and Goubl's Grammars, &c

Greek—Anthon's Jacob's Reader, Anthon's Lessons and Grammar; Donegan's, Grove's, and Schrevelii Lexicons. Bullions', Fisk's, Goodrich's, and Valpy's Grammars, &c.

French—Meadow's, Nugent's, and Boyer's Dictionaries; Wanostrocht's, Levizac's, and Perrin's Grammars; Life of Washington; Charles 12th; Telemaque; Testament; Guide; Verbs; Bolmar's Fables and Phrases, &c.

English—Nearly every variety, by different authors, of Spelling Book, Dictionary, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reader, Geography, Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, Rhetoric, &c. Histories of the United States by Willard, Grimshaw, Hale, Goodrich, Webster, and Frost; of Greece, Rome, France, England, and South America, by Grimshaw; Common School History and Universal History, by Parley; 1st, 2d and 3d Books of History, by do; Tytler's, College and School Editions; Worcester's; Robbins's Outlines; Whelpley's Compend.

Davies' complete series of Mathematics; Playfair's and Simpson's Euclid; Day's and Bailey's Algebra, Gibson's and Flint's Surveying.

Parker's Exercises in Composition and Grammar, Speakers—Lovell's, Frost's, Columbian Orator

Miscellaneous—Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols Marshall's Life of Washington
Botta's American Revolution
Rollin; Josephus; Gillie's Greece; Scott's Napoleon; Alison's Europe; Robertson's Works; Irving's Columbus; Robinson's England; & S Naval History; De Torqueville's Democracy; Life of Ney; Life of Burr; Life of Edward the Black Prince; Bulwer's Rise and Fall of Athens; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather; Universal Biographical Dictionary; Brooke's Gazetteer; Encyclopedia of Geography; The Federalist; President's Messages
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 30.

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

FROM THE WHIG CLARION.

A REVOLUTIONARY SKETCH.

There are many rich traditions of our early history, particularly among the old families of the Cape Fear, which ought not to be lost. Will not some one who is capable, make the effort to rescue them from oblivion, and to embody them in a substantial form?

An incident was related to us a few days ago, which is worth preserving. It is well known that the Scotch settlers of ancient "Cross Creeks," (now Fayetteville,) and of the Cape Fear generally, as a body, sustained the British Government during our Revolutionary struggle. In this they no doubt acted conscientiously, as they had, after the disastrous defeat at Culloden, been compelled to take an oath of allegiance and fealty to the British King, which they did not deem to be cancelled by their subsequent expatriation to his colonies.

Soon after the war had commenced, Gen. Rutherford led a portion of his army to Bladen, for the purpose of awing into submission those who might be disaffected to the new regime. Gen. R. was a man of great worth, and a brave soldier, but not of very polished manners. His exterior was even rough, though it covered a pure and patriot heart. Alfred Moore, afterwards Attorney General of North Carolina, and still later a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, commanded one of the Companies in that expedition. He was sent out with his corps to bring into camp some tories in that neighborhood, who were then supposed to be plotting resistance to the new Government. Among others was captured and brought in, a very old man, of dignified deportment, but meanly clad and evidently extremely poor, who respectfully uncovered himself before the General, and calmly waited his orders. "Well, who are you, sir?" sternly demanded the General. "I am Charles Stuart," replied the old man, "of the blood of those who should now by right possess the throne of my native land." "Why then," asked the General, "arrayed here in favor of that very House that dethroned your ancestors, against men struggling for their rights?" "Sir," replied he, "my blood flowed freely at the battle of Culloden, in defending my country against the aggressions of the Elector of Hanover, who now proudly assumes to be king of England, Ireland and Scotland. I fought for the independence of my own country then, and little spirit have I now to oppose the efforts you are so nobly making to establish yours. I am old and useless now, and can do nothing on either side; but if this arm had strength it would aim no blows at your cause or in favor of the Guelph Usurper. "Enough," said Gen. R. "you can retire, old man. But our horses need corn, and those who make this expedition necessary, must furnish it. Show Capt. Moore and his men where they can help themselves." The foraging party were instantly mounted on their fine large horses, while their aged guide bestrode a poor half-starved garron, which staggered under its rider. They rode on in company several miles. During their progress, they passed several fields of corn—large, rich and ready for gathering, belonging to tories. The old pioneer said nothing, and the foragers thought the fields of course belonged to the patriots. At last he pointed them to a small patch of miserable, stinted corn, that evidently belonged to some wretched creature, upon whom this quasi pillage would be absolutely shameful. This was reduced to a certainty by the sorry hovel in the middle, and the lean hogs and cattle standing around imploringly—which though hardly half-grown, seemed to be afflicted with a premature old age. Every thing betokened extreme, abject poverty. "This is a pretty sight!" said Capt. Moore. "Shew us a field that will answer our purpose. These ears are so small, that we should be obliged to carry them in a basket; and besides, they belong to some idle rascal of a tory who even with his patch, will either have to starve or steal. Why did you not point out to us some of those luxuriant fields we passed? "This is mine, sir. Those belong to my neighbors," was the reply. "You are welcome to all I have. Take it, and may the God of Heaven prosper your cause!" It is unnecessary to say that the foragers supplied themselves elsewhere.

In the above meagre sketch, we have endeavored to catch "flying words" from the lips of a narrator, who MIGHT, if he would, illustrate our history by a fund of Revolutionary anecdotes and adventures, treasured up in his family. We call upon him to devote at least some of his leisure hours to this subject. Let no suggestions of false modesty deter him, because some of his ancestors figured largely in those scenes. They gave themselves up to the public. Their blood was shed in the public service; and may not the State now claim that these rich treasures should not be hoarded? May she not claim the right to know more of the personal history and adventures of those brave men who sacrificed all to her cause?

The Exploded Gun.—It is suggested that the explosion of the "Peacemaker" may have been caused by the smallness of the charge of powder used on the occasion. The full charge of the piece is stated to have been 38 pounds, but only 25 pounds were used for the fatal load. The chamber of the gun was a *frustrum* of a cone—that is, a cone with the point cut off. The narrow end received the powder, and if the quantity were not sufficient to fill the cavity up to the place where the ball was stopped by the conveying sides of the chamber, a vacant space would be left between the powder and the shot. The consequence of such a mistake would be, as every sportsman knows, an explosion. We know not whether this is the true explanation of the accident, but there is certainly some plausibility about it.

As an impression has gone abroad that the "Peacemaker" was not made in this country, it may be proper to state that it was manufactured in Mr. Ward's foundry on the North River, near Bloomingdale. The other big gun on board the Princeton, is an English piece of ordnance. The gun which exploded was 15 feet long, had a bore or mouth twelve inches in diameter, and carried a ball of 230 pounds, the gun itself weighing ten tons.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

It is said that Nicholas Biddle, Esq., who lately died near Philadelphia, has left behind him a history of the most important events of his life, with the associates who advised and aided him, and that the book will soon be published.

A novel *Divorce Case* was brought before the New Jersey Legislature on Wednesday. Peter G. Obert of New Brunswick, represents, by petition, that, having once petitioned the Legislature for adivorce from his wife, and being informed that a bill was passed, he married another woman: and he now learns to his surprise that he was misinformed, and begs that the Legislature will relieve him by nullifying his first marriage, and thus save him from the penalty of the law.

Bagging and Bale R -In ' ais-
ville Manufact ing C ish-
ment, there was '0,-
000 yards baggin ed
thousand pounds l ing
Factory, 1,200,0 'ab-
lishmen ".

LOVE AN GHT

A lady, who her love and sol
Ask'd if a reason could be to.
Why wedding rings were mac
I ventured thus t' instruct he
Love, ma'am, and lightning are
On earth they glance, from Heave
Love is the soul's electric flame
And *gold* its best *conductor.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

DEFENCE OF THE WHIGS.

A very able publication, yet admirably plain and popular in its cast, is before us. Controversial Politics have hardly, since the days of Tom Paine's "Crisis," produced any thing better, either in this country or England. In the strong sense and pungency of the thing, it reminds us of the once celebrated "Letters of Peter Plimley," which, however, it surpasses in the weight of the subject and the distinct yet comprehensive clearness with which the great political questions of the day among us are deduced from their beginnings. Its title is as follows:

"DEFENCE OF THE WHIGS. By a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress." New York, Harper & Brothers. 1844. Small 12mo., 152pp. In paper covers, 25c."

It will not require many glances of any discriminating eye to detect, in the peculiar style and character, (marked and individual as they are,) the unavowed "member of the 27th Congress"—*now* as clearly a member of the 28th, which possesses few Representatives entitled to such general esteem, for qualities that adorn the public councils, while they make them safe, able, and good.

We would not, where concealment is intended, like to violate it; nor should we wish to forestall our countrymen in their national delight and exercitation of "guessing," but certainly we may venture to say that the man, whoever he be, that wrote, when in jest, the "Annals of Quodlibet," wrote also, when in earnest, this "Defence." There, the stuff, the cloth is a gay, a rich, but easy satire, slashed here and there just enough to disclose the lining of strong sense and truth within; while here we have the thing turned wrong side outwards, as it were—the substantial, the useful, but homelier material without, while, at well-managed intervals, peeps forth from the sober covering a brilliant sarcasm, like the unerring rifle-shot from the thicket.

For a political onset, such as is approaching, it is a whole armory in itself. Not a mere collection of the playthings of war, its skirmishing tools, the smaller missiles shot in tracts, that annoy more than they hurt, but the solid and the fatal instruments of battle, in its most deadly appointments of skill and force, fit to shiver columns and strew whole fields at every shock. Within the little space of this compendious volume, is compressed the pith, the marrow of nearly all the great questions that have, for nearly twenty years, agitated the public mind in this country.

To bring these matters within such narrow limits, it was necessary to begin by reaching the realities of things, the integrity and the substance of each high question.—The history of Freedom is, in nearly all countries alike, that of a strife between two great opposite principles, Privilege and Prerogative: the informed and independent will of the body of a nation, its citizens, animated with a sincere love of Right, Order, Public Well-being; and the opposite will of Government, of Power itself, striving to aggrandize its authority and to domineer. Such is especially the history of the freedom of our race, from Saxon times downward: it was ever the struggle (successful at last) to limit the Executive power, to check its continual and natural growth, and to impose upon it the curb of legislative control—that is to say, to make the laws govern, not the magistrates.

Showing thus what English liberty ever was and is, the writer shows what is American, ever since, under the same impulse, the same instinct, the same spirit of resistance to the personal power of the Chief Magistrate: aiming to overtop the sober wish of the country, it won itself a name and a being here, and put on a shape separate, but the same—a vigorous plant from the same seed, a hardy young offspring, stamped with all the parental lineaments and filled with whatever was fit to be transmitted of the parental ideas.

The contest of all English freedom was but that of Privilege against Prerogative—of those who were bent on restraining, and those who were willing to aggrandize the Executive authority. In England, the Whigs first arose as the steadfast opponents of arbitrary stretches of personal power under the Jameses and Charleses—as the firm supporters, against these, of legislative right; and so, in this country, the Whig party first sprang up when the Kingly power, denying us the rights of Englishmen, attempted to tax us without our consent, as in the days of ship-money—dissolved our Legislatures, or vetoed their acts at its pleasure—struck at our tribunals, and their wholesome authority; and, in a word, took, under a more kingly name, but a claim not more imperious, THE RESPONSIBILITY of regarding no law but its own will.

We need not trace (as our author very succinctly does) that contest o .s event. He proceeds to show how, in the subsequent settlement of our Government, parties re-formed themselves, even among those who had fought for independence, upon the same inherent and instinctive principle which every where makes men seek or avoid to set up or to suffer a Government able t whelm all opposition to its will.

This, however, was but a theoretic debate, a discussion of schemes of power and their tendencies. It was with those who had b and merited, by the defence of liber rivilege, in arms, the common ligs—a name appropriate only a direct controversy with an actual tyranny, and reserved apart ry party disputes, for those great men of a free State where the the ruler are not merely felt to ve, but his temper, his purposes, m of acts, to aim at arbitrar w- overthrow of what is the (the Representative body) by the antagonist power of the Executive.

For these reasons, the name of Whig was not preserved in that discussion, even by the party guided most by the spirit of that cause—by a settled aversion to Executive predominance, a special distrust of that part of power as the one from which alone invasions of freedom usually come, or to the profit of which they always in the result accrue.

In place, then, of the hostile titles of Whigs and Tories, milder designations, that sought only to express theoretic differences, were taken; the friends of Legislative Government took the name of Republicans; those of Executive, centralized power, that of Federalists.

We need scarcely, but that names have so much in this country usurped the place of things, say that we believe the settlement of opposite opinions (to a large extent speculative only) in the great consultations of our Federal Convention, was perfectly sincere on the part of many leading men; and that such, though originally disposed to a more imperial system, acquiesced with entire conviction in the wisdom of the Constitution adopted, and applied their entire influence and abilities to the bringing about its efficient and faithful execution. Among such we cannot but place the ever-venerable name of the Father of his Country. *His* Federalism certainly ended with the adoption of our Republican, our Whig Constitution. No Chief Magistrate of any country ever wielded his authority more moderately, in better faith, with less effort to enlarge it, to usurp or to abuse powers. The same is true of Mr. Madison, who certainly, upon the history of his public acts, has left not a stain of passion, of a wish to overstep the laws, or to seize for any purpose of his own a questionable power. In short, neither of these men (now classed among Federalists by those who have applauded every species of strange and headlong Executive violence) has left upon our constitutional annals

"One line which, dying, he might wish to mend."

Others there were, however, less sincere, who had fought for Privilege, and when it was won liked it not, but would have perferred the old Prerogative, which they might now hope to wield in their own hands. Such merited the name of Federalists, in the sense in which it has been most reprobated, even by those who, while execrating it, went far beyond its extremest acts.

These men, encouraged by the public dread of anarchy which the contemporary furies of French liberty excited, attempted to shape the public administration of this country towards arbitrary powers. Their measures were speedily met by the Whig spirit of the land; they were overpowered, displaced from power, and placed under a sort of settled ban of popular displeasure.

Then followed the moderate, the liberal, and, in general, the constitutional rule of Mr. Jefferson, and his truly Republican successors. If, under the first, there were some injudicious, nay, unauthorized measures, such as the non-intercourse laws and the unlimited embargo, yet these were but mistakes of the whole Government, not attempts to change its character into an irresponsibility of the Executive alone. Under Mr. Madison the Government rapidly developed its more vigorous but safe powers, founding and carrying successfully forward nearly every part of that great administrative policy, which was republican then, and is Whig now—a system of revenue from the taxation of foreign productions: a moderate and discriminating encouragement of our own: no petted party-banks, snowing their worthless paper over the whole land, nor no equally violent and fatal fury of hard money, but a sound and well-watched National Bank, both as a highly necessary financial instrument of the Government, and as the only efficient regulator of the currency: a system of internal improvements, when within the national resources, and promising them great additional development: a moderate and a national use of the powers recognised by sober practice as parts of the Constitution: a careful guard over Executive authority and all official abuse for personal ends: a provision of the means for paying off the public debt, involving the consequence of a restoration, when that was done, to the States, of the domain originally placed in trust for that purpose only.

We will here quote the just encomium of the "Defence" upon this policy, so identified with that of the Whigs, and then pass on to its development of the intrigue by which all this was overthrown:

"This was the glory of Mr. Madison's administration, that *it made peace between parties; that it established the true import of our fundamental law; and that it marked out the administrative policy of this people, both in their outward relations and in their domestic affairs.* The Madisonian basis of the American government and policy may be regarded as one established by the almost universal consent of the country. It was wise, being the product of careful thought and just consideration of the temper and aims of our people: it was likely to be permanent, because it grew out of a calm and dispassionate state of public feeling, suspicious to durable settlements. An experience of twelve years, from 1816 to 1829, has proved it to be eminently calculated to advance the comfort, the prosperity, and the strength of the people."

We proceed to the development of the Federal stratagem for a return to power, by combining with the extreme Democracy, the natural friends of arbitrary power—by winning them with some popular name, and then leading them by dint of skilfully used sounds, the names and phrases most grateful to the ears of the unreflecting.

"But for a very notable intrigue, the political repose which distinguished the era of

Mr. Monroe's administration might have continued to this day.

There were many men who had grown tired of waiting for change, through that long sixteen years of Virginia domination personated in the Presidencies of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison. There were, besides these, the overthrown Federalists, whose hope deferred, through these same sixteen years, had made them sick at heart. Not the wisdom of such of their leading measures as the democratic administration had adopted; not the patriotic and gallant part many of them had taken in the war; not their acknowledged abilities and brilliant services in legislative halls, had propitiated the absolute hatred of their name, which, in certain political sections of the country still kept them under the popular ban and excluded them from office. The triumph of the war seemed only to have sealed their fate and given them over to a rigorous proscription. The nomination of Mr. Monroe to the succession was a token of another eight years' prolongation of their penance. Many fell off and joined the other side; many melted away into neutrals; many stood their ground, watchful as lynxes, and "feeding fat their ancient grudge" with the thoughts of a day of retribution, when the democracy should be coupled like hounds and the leash be held in their hands. Verily, they have watched to some purpose!

A rally was proposed, in 1815, to prevent the nomination of Mr. Monroe: a rally of all who were weary of Virginia Presidents, and of all who were weary of Democratic Presidents. The rally point was to be Andrew Jackson: the man who suggested it was Aaron Burr. Hear some words from his letter to Governor Alston, November 20, 1815:

"A certain junto of actual and factitious Virginians having had possession of the Government for twenty-four years, consider the United States as their property."

"One of their principal arts, and which has been systematically taught by Jefferson, is that of promoting State dissensions—not between Republican and Federal; that would do them no good—but schisms in the Republican party." "Let not this disgraceful contention continue."

"The moment is extremely auspicious for breaking down this degrading system. The best citizens of our country acknowledge the feebleness of our administration."—"If, then, there be a man in the United States of firmness and decision, and having standing enough to afford even a hope of success, it is your duty to hold him up to public view—THAT MAN is ANDREW JACKSON. Nothing is wanting but a respectable nomination, made before the proclamation of the Virginia caucus, and Jackson's success is incredible."

"One consideration inclines me to hesitate about the making of a present nomination. It is this—that Jackson might first to be admonished to be passive; for the moment he shall be announced as a candidate, he will be assailed by the Virginia junto, with menaces and with insidious promises of boons and favors. There is danger that Jackson might be wrought upon by such practices. If an open nomination be made, an express should be instantly sent to him."

"If you should have any confidential friend among the members of Congress from your State, charge him to caution Jackson against the perfidious caresses with which he will be overwhelmed at Washington."

These are disjointed fragments of Aaron Burr's letter of 1815. They are at the outside head of the new order of American politics.

This was the first movement of the anti-Jeffersonians to find a leader—make a new dynasty.

With the anti-Jeffersonians, that portion of the Federalists who were still militant, combined, General Jackson was applied to: a secret negotiation was set on foot. How far he acquiesced may be gathered from his subsequent conduct. This is certain, the affair was not ripe in 1815. The Virginia junto triumphed, and Mr. Monroe, odious to the anti-Jeffersonians and odious to the militant Federalists, obtained the nomination. And so came eight years more of probation to the expectants.

General Jackson, from that hour, was the candidate of these combined forces. His position was peculiar. He had no conspicuous antagonism to any of the parties. His political opinions were believed to be of a liberal Whig cast. In regard to measures he was a grand negative, uncommitted. Personally, he was known to be firm; he was undoubtedly patriotic; and he was reputed to be frank, open, and honest. With Burr, with Mr. Van Buren, and the Federalists, he had opposed Mr. Madison's second election—not for the reasons which governed Burr, Van Buren, and the Federalists, but because he preferred Mr. Monroe as the better man in the crisis. This opposition was one ground of his favor with the Federalists. His letter to Mr. Monroe, January 6, 1817, is very note-worthy on this point. Read this extract from it:

"I have once upon a time been denounced as a Federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. Madison I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for the reason that, in the event of war, which was then probable, you would steer the vessel of state with more energy. That Mr. Madison was one of the best of men and a great civilian I always thought; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell on blood and carnage with any composure; of course, that he was not fitted for a stormy sea."

General Jackson concurred with Mr. Madison's political views as a civilian.—These views were Federal in many important points—that is to say, on the question of a National Bank, on internal improvements, and, naturally, thereupon, these warnings were attributed—as in part they were justly so attributed—to political malice, or were set down to rivalry.

General Jackson's defeat in the House of Representatives in 1825 brought a new element to his support. The public ear was filled with stories of intrigues behind the curtain; and, as the truth could not be come at—for truth in such matters is never found until what may be called posthumous history clears it up—the people solved the problem of the defeat by a political postulate, which, whether right or wrong, (and that is yet a question of debate,) was altogether sufficient to elect General Jackson four years afterwards by a large majority. That postulate was, that the House of Representatives, when put to the decision of the Presidency between three or more candidates, should choose him who had the greatest number of popular votes. In other words, that the choice should fall on the plurality candidate: which postulate, if it be true, would seem to make the ceremony of a vote in the House of Representatives a mere ceremony.

However, so it was, and General Jackson became President on the 4th of March, 1829."

Other matters are behind of great interest and ably handled; but we can cite no more, and must only exhort our readers to procure and to study the book, as one throwing a great light on public affairs, the production of a very superior mind, and of a spirit as much above the meaner emotions of party politics as their range of thought and information.

HENRY CLAY.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

The following eulogium on Mr. Clay is by the Rev. Dr. Capers, of South Carolina. The Baltimore Whig says if there be any Whig in the approaching contest, who feels lukewarm, we ask him to read the following beautiful eulogium upon Henry Clay. It was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Capers, before the Whig convention of Alabama last year, and we need scarcely add, that it filled every bosom with the fire of patriotism, and nerved every heart with the resolution to do his best. As there are doubtless many of our readers who do not know Mr. Capers, we will state, for their information, that he is one of the oldest and ablest of the preachers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, and that he is one of the most eloquent men, is attested by the following truthful eulogium upon Henry Clay.

"I have insinuated, sir, that the temple of liberty has been shaken to its very base by the genius of this thing called Democracy. And who doubts it? Who has forgotten the scenes of 1831 and '32, when the sound of the drum was heard in Carolina, her plains covered with the armies of Andrew the Great, and her coasts lined with his frigates of war. What patriot heart beat not with painful anxiety, when the issue was suspended on an appeal to Congress? The appeal was made—it was rejected—the genius of Democracy reigned in the temple of liberty, and instead of an armistice, the bloody force bill passed. The tocsin of war sounded throughout the Capitol, and the armies of the Government were commanded to bow 'the traitors' or exterminate them from the home of their fathers. Sir, it was an eventful hour—the old lion of democracy howling for the blood of freemen's sons—and the Goddess of Liberty weeping over the scene! It was indeed an eventful hour—one fell blow, and a conflict ensues which dissolves the Union, when lo! a voice as from the ghost of Washington exclaimed: 'Save the Union!' 'Twas purchased with the tears and blood of your fathers!' 'Twas Clay, sir, that matchless statesman. Clay! bearing in one hand the olive branch of peace, and in the other the sword of truth and liberty, he approached the altar consecrated to liberty—there he laid his offering, and there, with that burning impassioned eloquence, congenial with his exalted nature—in the name of liberty, and in the name of the blood-stained spirits who purchased it, he bade the daring sons of Democracy sheathe their swords and not wreak them in the blood of their brothers. His mandate was obeyed, the old lion of Democracy crouched in his lair—peace was restored, and the Union saved.

"Mr. President, my heart recurs to the scenes of that eventful hour with emotions unutterable, and when it shall cease to beat with the warmest pulsations of moral approbation for the matchless actor in that great drama of my country's liberty, let me receive the execrations of my country, and the curse of my country's God. I said it then, sir, and I say it now, fearless of contradiction, that such an instance of the power of mind over the daring passions of despotism was never before exhibited to the world. The edict was passed—the bloody warrant signed—the old lion of Democracy grasped it in his paw—but one stroke of that overpowering eloquence before which kings tremble and despots bow, made the hero of New Orleans quake on his throne, and restore to the polluted altar of liberty, the blood-stained edict which he had seized with delight. I repeat it, sir, such an instance of the power of mind over the daring passions of despotism had never before been exhibited to the world.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE SALT TAX OF 1827.

Our readers have not forgotten the indignation expressed a few weeks since, by the editor of the Enquirer, at the tax laid upon salt by the tariff of 1842. It was made the theme of one of those appeals to the prejudices of its anti-diluvians, with which that paper is wont to abound, whenever the editor supposes he has discovered a point upon which they are peculiarly sensitive. We were told that this tax, like the frogs of Egypt, had insinuated itself into every household, and had even found its way into the dinner-pot of the poor man. That this was all assertion, unsustained by the least shadow of proof, and that the editor very well knew it to be so, we were certain at the time; and the statements of repectable merchants, dealers in the article, who subscribe to the fact, that salt is cheaper at this moment than it has been for years, served only to confirm a foregone conviction.

But we will admit for an instant, and for the sake of argument, that a tax on salt has the necessary effect of raising its price, and thus imposing an additional burden on the poor man. We presume it had the same effect in 1827 that it has now. Let us see who voted AGAINST REDUCING THE TAX ON SALT AT THAT TIME. The following statement is trauscribed from the journal of the Senate of the United States:

January 4th, 1827—Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill repealing, in part, the duty on imported Salt, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

January 5—Read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and on motion of Mr. Holmes, ordered that it be postponed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

February 2nd—It was again the order of the day, and resumed in Committee of the Whole, when, on motion of Mr. Van Buren, the Senate adjourned.

February 5—The Senate resumed as in Committee of the Whole, the bill repealing, in part, the duty on our imported Salt, and no amendment having been made thereto, it was reported to the Senate; and on the question shall this bill be engrossed and read a third time, it was determined in the affirmative, Yeas 22—Nays 20. Tazewell absent—Randolph voting Yeas. VAN BUREN, NAYS!!!

February 15—The Bill having been reported, by the Committee correctly engrossed, was read the third time, and on the question shall this bill pass, it was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 21—Nays 21—and the Yeas and Nays being called, VAN BUREN VOTED NAYS!!! Tazewell not present, and Randolph voting Yea—So the bill passed.

Thus it will be seen that MARTIN VAN BUREN VOTED, IN ALL ITS STAGES, AGAINST THE BILL REDUCING THE DUTY ON SALT. We do not pretend to impugn his motives. He may have known that the same effect would be produced, which the tariff of 1842 has caused; namely that a reduction of price would take place, but let him bear the full burden of his sins. If the tariff on salt is a reason for voting against Mr. Clay, it is likewise one for voting against MARTIN VAN BUREN.—*Richmond Whig.*

ILLEGALITY OF THE PRIVATE MAIL OFFICE.

It has been already stated that Mr. Lysander Spooner, the alleged proprietor of the private post office lately attempted to be established on the principal mail lines between Baltimore and New York, was on Thursday arrested in the latter city on three distinct charges of violation of the Post Office laws, on each of which he was held to bail.

We now learn that a suit involving the same question, in which John C. Gilmour, an agent of Mr. Spooner's, was the defendant, was determined at Baltimore on Monday before the United States District Court sitting in that city. In this case, it having been proved that Mr. G. took passage in the railroad cars for Philadelphia on the 6th of February, carrying with him a bundle of letters from the office of the "American Mail Letter Company," the conveyance of one of which at least had been paid for, the jury returned a verdict against him. The penalty for each infraction of the laws is fifty dollars. There are two more suits of a similar character pending against the same agent at Baltimore.

In committing the above case to the jury the Court instructed them, in substance, as reported in the *Clipper* of yesterday—

"That the Government of the United States has the power under the Constitution to establish post offices and post roads, to declare what roads shall be post roads, and to regulate the mails carried thereon. That when the Government has by law declared a road to be a post road, it has the exclusive right to carry letters for hire thereupon, and to prohibit their being carried for hire upon such road by any individual, combination of individuals, or company. That if the jury should find from the evidence that the defendant did, on the 6th of February, at the city of Baltimore, receive a letter or package of letters on which a certain sum for postage had been paid, and did convey such letter or package out of the mail of the United States from Baltimore to Philadelphia, on the railroad of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad company, (the same being a post road of the United States,) and did carry the same in a car of the said railroad company which regularly performs trips on said railroad, then the said defendant did assist in doing the act forbiden by the 19th section of the act of Congress passed in 1825, and thereby incurred the penalty imposed by the 24th section of the said act."

Whipping In.—The following articles appeared in the Globe and Madisonian, last week:

WHIPPING IN.

FROM THE GLOBE OF THURSDAY NIGHT.

The darkest hour for the Democrats is from now ...onday in May next. Until the nom... some few Democrats will hold back ... it is made, every trace will be tight, ...-chain loose. Then there will be no ... "kickin out of the traces."

...URNING THE LASH.

FROM THE MADISONIAN OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

... will never be hitched to Mr. Van Bu... ajority of the Freemen of this Repub... so cowed by the lash of any man's ...rgan, as to submit to be put in his ... draw like beasts of burden, his ... They will "kick out of the traces," ...empt!

The Doctor's Retort upon the Warrior.—... so distinguished both as a ... l author, was ordered to attend ... Great in his last sickness. "I ... presume," said the King to him, "you have ... helped many a man into another world." "Not so many, ..., promptly replied the physician, "as ... our majesty, nor with so much honor to myself."

The *premier* to the King of the Sandwich Islands is a female. It was to her that Mr. Brown, the U. S. Agent, presented his credentials.

"Can we expect the people of this country to maintain the elevated standing in the eyes of the world which they have hitherto enjoyed, if, after the lapse of years, and the fullest opportunity for reflection, they suffer themselves to be a second time *operated upon by appliances, from the use of which every friend to free government must turn with mortification and disgust?*"

The foregoing libel upon the American people, is from a Letter recently addressed by Mr. Van Buren to the Harrisburg Committee, on the subject of his nomination for the Presidency. Of all men in the Union, Mr. Van Buren is assuredly the last to cast such imputations upon the free citizens of our glorious Republic. No one knows better than *he*, what induced the unparalleled civil movement of 1840, for no one was so deeply implicated in the causes which led to it. Bleeding at every pore, a prostrate country asked relief. The Executive, (the man who uses the above language) and his immediate minions, enveloping themselves in the icy mantle of exclusiveness, and looking down upon the wants, miseries and distresses of the people, bade them seek relief by the sweat of their brow, not insult their masters by their querulousness! A suffering nation, whose misjudged confidence in the virtue and wisdom of the Administration, had induced them to submit to a series of experiments, whose end was ruin, complainingly asked redress, and the response from the throne was ☞ *The Government has nothing to do with you! You have overtraded and speculated; take off your coats and go to work! We in'end to provide Gold for ourselves, but Rags for you, whilst the taxes of the Government must be paid in gold, no matter at what sacrifice to the honest industry of the people!* This was virtually, (smothered, of course, in the honied phrases of the demagogue,) the response of this same Mr. Van Buren to the people, at a period when gloom, like a pall, shrouded our hearthstones with almost hopeless despondency. Peculation stalked insolently at noon-day, and millions were stolen from the public treasure in the very sight of men. Office-holders were listed and noted—set down in a book and taxed like dogs by the head, with which to create a fund to subsidize the public liberty. Confidence was gone, credit gone, and man looked distrustful upon his fellow. Remonstrances and petitions were spurned, as if from the divan of a despot. To the victors belong the spoils, was the piratical cry.—Without a currency—without the hope of redress—pained, sickened and tremulous with alarm for the fate of the Republic, the national spirit at first drooped. The adamantine wall of corrupt patronage, encircling the whole land, hemmed in for a moment the spirit of a free people. But a light, at length, broke through the gloom. Stung with the corruptions of the times—the long and treacherous abuse of confidence—the public and private misery—a much abused people cast the scales from their eyes, and woke from their slumbers. Shrill was the rallying cry! A thousand glorious banners swept the breeze, and thousands upon thousands of noble spirits sprang from woodland and hill top and glen. Down with the Spoilers! was the thrilling cry that pierced the ear of exclusive and selfish power. A triumphant victory, unparalleled in the annals of political history, crowned the efforts of an oppressed people, and consigned to merited privacy that man, who now has the effrontery to speak of our success as having been obtained by means "from the use of which, every friend to free Government must turn with mortification and disgust." Such language we repeat, is a libel upon the American people, and when spoken by Mr. Van Buren, adds insult to injury.

Raleigh Register.

Harmony.—The *Globe* takes occasion, and especially of late, to flatter itself and its party with the "*harmony*" that now prevails in the Locofoco ranks. Now, the *Spectator*, on the other hand, declares that the "course of the Democratic party on the 21st rule has spread deep dissatisfaction," and further, that "there is also on the tariff, unquestionably, deep distrust and dissatisfaction in and out of Congress." "And although," adds the *Spectator*, "in speaking thus frankly of our party, we suppose we will offend many of them, it is better for them to hear the truth, if they will profit by it; and if they will not profit by it, it is still well that it shall be spoken for the lesson it inculcates."

This is pretty plain speaking. Besides, we observe that *Oliver Oldschool*, of the United States Gazette, giving an account of the late caucus of the Locofoco members of Congress, says that after Mr. Allen, of Ohio, had spoken of the popularity of Mr. Van Buren and of the enthusiasm in his favor, Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, said, in reply, he had as yet seen no proof of the popularity of Mr. Van Buren among the people, nor had it happened to him to witness the enthusiasm of the people for that man of which the gentleman from Ohio spoke. Of one thing he was quite sure, namely, that neither his popularity nor this enthusiasm had reached Georgia yet, and he could tell the gentleman and his friends that unless they came forward and sustained *Democratic* principles better than they had done this session, so far from there being enthusiasm, there would be no *union* of the party—it could not even be kept together.—*Alex. Gaz.*

The New York "Express" says: "There is a fact connected with Mr. Waddington (the eminent retired merchant who died a few days ago) which, in the course of trade, has brought about so great a change that we think it proper to mention it here. Mr. Waddington was the first importer in this city who required *a note* for goods sold, the custom having always been to charge the amount of goods sold on bank. One of the first notes Mr. W. received was from Mr. Abm. Brinkerhoff, then an old and respectable merchant, who for the first time in his life gave out a note. The effect on the mind of this worthy citizen was such that he could not rest in peace with a note out, and that, too, in the hands of a bank director. He became so excited that, long before it came to maturity, he rose from his bed in the night, and went with his money bags to Mr. Waddington's house, woke him up, and paid the note in full; after which he retired to rest in peace. It is unnecessary to say that the custom which Mr. Waddington commenced has now become universal."

BEAUTIES OF LOCOFOCOISM.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

At a recent election in New Orleans for a State Senator, to fill a vacancy, one of the most daring outrages was committed upon the right of suffrage, that we have ever heard of. It appears that a system of iniquity has been carried on in that city, under the auspices of a Judge Elliott, unparalleled in our country. At an election in December last, to fill a vacancy in the other House, a number of aliens appeared before judges of election, and claimed to vote, on the strength of certain papers which they had obtained from this Judge Elliott, who it appeared had illegally granted them to those who had not the required qualifications, and they were rejected by the judges of election. This aroused the loco focos, and at public meetings they boldly declared their determination to force these voters upon the judges, even at the peril of the lives of the latter. The Judge who had granted these papers was tried before the legislature, and the issuing of his certificates was pronounced fraudulent and illegal.—*American Whig.*

At the late election, says the Bee, it may not be possible to arrive at the exact number of spurious votes deposited in the ballot boxes, but some idea may be formed of the extent to which illegal voting was carried, from the fact that the aggregate number of votes polled is nearly double the aggregate vote of December last, when Mr. Freret was elected to the Legislature.

It is known that about *eighteen hundred* certificates of naturalization have been issued by Judge Elliott, of the City Court of Lafayette, in utter contempt of law and reason. These certificates were granted in the most shameless manner, without the slightest regard to the proofs necessary to be submitted to the court, touching the residence and good morals of the applicant. They were issued at times when the Judge was not in court, when there was no pretence of form, law or usage for so doing. And indeed such was the flagitious lengths to which this conspiracy against the rights of American citizens was carried, that we have been informed that naturalization papers were taken out for people who had not left Europe at the time. There is little doubt that certificates of naturalization were taken out for persons who were never inside of Judge Elliott's court, and who in fact did not know the use of such papers until they were told that they were entitled by them to vote for locofoco candidates for office.

How many of these persons voted, may be inferred, as we before remarked, from the vast increase in the vote since December last, which was an election as this was, for a single member to the Legislature, and the candidates on each side were as likely to bring out a full party vote. It is probable that at this season of the year, the vote would be a larger one than in December, but the increase would scarcely have exceeded three or four hundred the vote cast then but for this outrage.

It may be instructing to know the manner in which this vote was forced into the boxes. In the second ward of the second municipality, where the whigs had a right to expect a large majority, when some ten or fifteen voters had given in their ballots, a Judge Elliott citizen presented himself. Mr. Locket, one of the judges of the poll, objected to the vote. Mr. Diamond, the other judge, a foreigner by birth, then objected to every other voter, and refused to allow persons whom he knew to be entitled to vote to exercise that privilege—thus disfranchising the whole ward, because his colleague refused to let a foreigner vote, who claimed to be a citizen of Judge Elliott's manufacture. In the fourth ward the same thing was done, and in the first the voting stopped for a like reason about 12 o'clock. In the second ward two hours were lost, and the poll was not reopened until Mr. Roselius requested the judges to take the votes—knowing that if the polls of the whig wards were closed he must of course be beaten. The whig votes were then taken at all the wards.—The whig candidate was thus defeated.

The exhibition of a successful villainy, practiced upon the country so openly, and consummated by a tyranny so despotic, is enough to awaken fears for the peace and happiness of the people. It is a fearful commentary upon free government—a sign and a token that is degenerating into a license to do wrong. Is there no remedy for such evil, or must the orderly and lawabiding portion of the community submit to such wrong on pain of being themselves disfranchised. It is a matter of serious doubt, whether it is not preferable to go without elections altogether than that such mockeries upon representative government should be enacted.

Scarcely less than *one thousand* of these votes were taken, and ninety-nine hundredths of them were given to the locofoco candidate. In some of the wards these votes were marked, and taken down on a separate list; as a sample of the number, we will state them in the 4th ward, Second municipality, where the votes rarely exceed 140. There 317 votes were cast, of which 121 were given by individuals having the certificates in question. In the 2d ward, Second municipality, the number of these spurious votes is 80, of which 77 were for Slidell, and three for Roselius. It is not difficult to discover from these facts how our candidate was beaten.

Whether Mr. Roselius contests the election or not, we cannot say; but that he received yesterday a considerable majority of the legal votes of the city, we do not entertain a doubt.

We understand that at half past two o'clock yesterday, a furious tumult arose in the 3d ward, Third municipality, in consequence of the judges refusing, in a manly and determined manner, to receive these certificates. *The ballot box was broken to pieces, and the votes scattered, and the judges compelled to leave the ground.*

This, be it remembered, is the only Whig ward in the municipality, and the loss of the votes of course increases Mr. Slidell's majority.

In four wards alone, viz:—the 1st, 2d and 4th of the Second municipality, and 1st ward of the First municipality, the number of spurious Elliott votes is 258—of these six were given for Roselius, (W.) and 250 to Slidell, (L. F.) The same ratio, doubtless, exists in the other wards.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Saturday Evening the 9th instant, a number of the Whigs of Rockingham and vicinity met in the Court House for the purpose of forming a "Clay Club." The objects of the meeting were stated by J. W. Cameron and H. W. Covington, Esqs., in a forcible and striking manner, urging the importance of action, immediate action, on the part of the Whigs.

After the adoption of the Constitution, the following gentlemen were elected Officers, to continue in office during the existence of the Club, viz:—Col. J. W. Covington, President; Dr. C. C. Covington and J. C. Knight, Vice Presidents; S. M. Ingram, Secretary, and M. L. Douglass, Treasurer. Committee of Correspondence, J. W. Cameron, H. W. Covington, and J. W. Covington.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That each member of this Club take upon himself the character of special agent in the Whig cause, and that each member take a pride in marching in the Whig ranks on to victory.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the citizens of the different election precincts of the County of Richmond, the establishment of Clay Clubs in their respective districts, to be considered and received as branches of this Club.

Resolved, That Richmond has been right in politics for some time, and we believe she will continue to be so;—we challenge any County in the State for the largest Whig majority next August in proportion to our number of votes.

The Secretary's book was then opened, and a considerable number of gentlemen registered their names.

On motion, the Club adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of Court week, at early candle-light. The citizens generally are respectfully requested to attend.

S. M. INGRAM, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PLEASANT HILL CLAY CLUB.

A respectable number of the citizens of Capt. M. Murchison's District met at Pleasant Hill, Chatham County, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of forming a "Clay Club," and were organized by the appointment of Robert Woody, Chairman.

On motion, proceeded to elect Officers, which resulted in the choice of Robert Woody, President; Solomon Stuart and Eli Foglemon, Vice Presidents; G. W. Daffron, Recording Secretary, and Riley Way, Corresponding Secretary.

An interesting address was then delivered by Wm. Albright, Esq.

On motion, Peter Euliss, Riley Way, and Wm. Albright, Esqs., were appointed to discuss the Presidential question at our next meeting.

On motion, adjourned to the 16th inst.

"STILL THEY COME."

A Branch Clay Club has been formed in Mark's Creek and Little River Districts, in this County, and the following Officers elected, viz: Charles L. Hinton, President; William H. Hood, D. B. Griffin, and J. W. Liles, Vice-Presidents; G. W. Scarborough and E. Debnam, Secretaries and Giles Underhill, Treasurer.

A Clay Club has also been formed in Henderson County, of which Col. John Davis is President; B. McCrary, George Clayton, Joseph Maxwell, Meredith Freeman, Gen. P. Brittain, Capt. Hugh Johnson, John Clayton, sen., D. B. Miller, Benjamin Wilson, Richard Morris, Vice-Presidents; Jacob S. Stanney and Benjamin King, Recording Secretaries; Leander S. Gash and J. M. Edney, Corresponding Secretaries; Dr. L. A. Mills, Treasurer. Michael Francis, Esq. was present, and by his felicitous remarks on the occasion, gave ample evidence that the Whig cause will never be destitute of an able champion and advocate where his corporation appears.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fire Again.—On Saturday morning last, about daylight, five or six small buildings in the centre of the square next South of Market street were burnt down. They were mostly wooden buildings, occupied chiefly for mechanical purposes. The principal sufferers were Ferguson & Haynes, whose joiners' shop, with all the tools, and a large stock on hand, was destroyed; T. J. Hartsfield, carriage maker, and P. W. Fanning, dealer in paints and oils. Loss altogether perhaps $2,500.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Another.—On Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock the stable of Mr. McCaleb was burnt down, and two horses belonging to Mr. Thos. Ashe, were burnt to death in it.

Another Alarm.—Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock fire was discovered in the loft of a stable belonging to Mr. Parsley, it was soon extinguished, without doing any damage.—*Messenger.*

The last "Standard" publishes what purports to be an extract of a Letter from Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a grandson of Mr. Jefferson, in which it is made to appear, that of Mr. Clay, Mr. Jefferson entertained no very favorable opinion. Now we ask the "Standard" to lay his hand upon his heart, and answer if he does not *know*, that Mr. Randolph has publicly declared that he never wrote such a letter; and that the Editor of the "Richmond Enquirer" has also acknowledged that the letter is *a forgery!* A party must be hard run, when such devices are resorted to.—*Raleigh Register.*

Fatal Duel.—We were pained to learn yesterday of a fatal duel which was fought on Thursday last at Vicksburg, Miss., between Mr. Hammet, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, (and brother of the member of Congress from Mississippi,) and Mr. Ryan, editor of the Sentinel. They fought with pistols, and at the usual distance. At the fourth fire Mr. Ryan fell mortally wounded, being shot directly through the lungs. He died within ten minutes. In two of the previous fires Mr. Hammet had been wounded; but the affair was allowed to proceed, probably in conformity with the original terms of the meeting. Our readers may recollect that the parties had before met and exchanged shots with rifles, and that the difficulty was then arranged upon the ground. They will remember, too, that Mr. Ryan was the successor of Dr. Hagan in the editorial chair, who was killed within the last year. We grieve most sincerely to be compelled to record these tragedies.—*N. O. Picayune.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

THE CABINET.—Judge John Y. Mason of Virginia, has been nominated by the President as Secretary of the Navy, in place of the Hon. T. W. Gilmer, deceased; and on Thursday last the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

It is not yet known whether Mr. Calhoun will accept the appointment of Secretary of State, although, from the universal desire expressed that he should do so, it is believed that he will.

On Wednesday last, the President sent in to the Senate the nomination of Chancellor Walworth of New York, to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The nomination is said to be a good one, and it is believed will be confirmed by the Senate.

REPEAL OF THE LAND DISTRIBUTION.

By reference to our Congressional synopsis, it will be seen that the Democratic majority in the House have passed a bill to repeal the law passed in 1841, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The law is not now in operation, a clause in it providing that its operation shall be suspended whenever the rate of duties shall exceed twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. But the majority, in their eager desire to do away with every good and salutary measure adopted by the late Whig Congress, had determined upon its repeal, and for that purpose, by the aid of the previous question, cutting off all debate, a bill has been forced through the House. The National Intelligencer remarks as follows:—

"The House of Representatives did a rare day's work. Without any of the needless formality of debate or deliberation upon the merits of the question, a bill was reported back to the House from the Committee of Ways and Means for repealing the wise and just law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States, and, by the instantaneous resort to *the Previous Question*, was forced through all its readings in the House, and sent to the Senate—for rejection, we trust. It is true that, the operation of the law being now suspended by the effect of a clause in the 1st Tariff law, its repeal would be of no present effect, unless so far as such action can have an influence, to throw contempt and scorn upon the right of the old States severally to property in the Public Lands; a right which none but those who deny to the original thirteen States the right of proprietorship in any thing can deny. Look to it, New York and Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire and Maryland, and Virginia, and ye other States who are interested in this question! Look to it *now*, or you will look too late!"

The action of the Senate on Friday, we hope will prove a final settlement of this matter.

We have received the following letter from two of the Jurors in the case of Moury *vs.* LaCoste, mention of which was made in a letter from the Editor of this paper, published in last week's Observer. We cheerfully give place to the letter, reserving all comment until the Editor's return:—

CHERAW, March 16, 1844.

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: We notice in your letter written from this place, a paragraph in relation to the case of Moury *vs.* LaCoste, which was attempted to be tried at our last term. It is evident, that when you were writing that letter, all the facts in the case were not before you; and as we believe you are anxious to do all parties justice, we state them as they are. The suit is not brought as you state: nor is the opinion of the Jury expressed correctly.

The suit is on a "*Writ of Deceit*," charging LaCoste with knowingly recommending one B. McIntosh to said Moury, as safe, when he knew to the contrary. Instead of the Jury standing ten for Moury and two for Lacoste, as you state, without qualification, matters in the Jury-room stood thus.—Upon the question being put by the Foreman, the Jury were *unanimous* in acquitting Mr. LaCoste of any deceit in the matter; but a portion of them, as soon as they found out that this would free LaCoste from the payment of money, retreated from that ground, and the Jury settled down in this way finally: four for clearing LaCoste entirely; two were of the opinion he ought to pay a part, and the remaining six were for his paying the whole.

JOHN WRIGHT.
JAMES POWELL.

FOREIGN.—The packet ship Siddons has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 11th ult. The news is not important.

The Irish State trials were ended, but the result was not known. The charge of the Chief Justice to the jury is represented as strongly against the defendants.

The Liverpool Cotton market for the week ending on the 9th, is represented as firm, the article in demand, and prices ranging from 5⅛d. to 8d. extremes, for various qualities.

THE EAST ALABAMIAN.—We are glad once more to receive this spirited little paper. It is revived under the auspices of Mr. James S. Mitchell,—J. J. Hooper, Esq., Editor. In making his re-appearance after so long an absence, the Editor discourseth in this wise:—

"The old friends of the East Alabamian will, we are sure, be gratified at its re-appearance, after a suspension which threatened to be *limitless*. And we know that they will be much *more* gratified, when we inform them, that its publication is resumed under auspices which promise greater usefulness, and give ample assurance of *permanency*, at least. The name of the gentleman who has come forward to revive the paper—to do which he has no other inducement, than an ardent desire to promote our cause,—is to all who know him, a satisfactory guarantee, that we shall not again sink from mismanagement or the want of a little pecuniary aid. The paper will be published for one year, *at least*, from this date; *whether to the profit, or loss, of the Proprietor, our Whig friends must determine.*

"For ourself, we are pleased at the renewal of our gossiping intercourse with our old readers; and we trust both for our own and the Proprietor's sake, that we shall make the acquaintance of many new ones. It is now our interest to extend the circle of our friends as largely as possible; and, according to the custom of the age, we ask no other voucher of respectability, than *money*, or the ability to pay money. Jew or Gentile, Turk or Hindoo, Roman or Greek, every man is welcome to our heart (and paper,) if he be able to pay his subscription—respond in "par funds!" To such we say "have at ye all!"—we desire your friendship.

"It is painful to recur to the circumstances of our late melancholy decease—we speak, it will be observed, as "one risen from the dead"—but there are some things that must not be left unsaid. And among these, we must mention apologetically, that our "exit from the scene of action" was so sudden and unexpected, (albeit we knew our health was precarious,) as to allow no opportunity of an anticipatory announcement of the fact. The grim king's grasp was upon us; every nerve was paralyzed; every pulsation stopped; before we could say "Jack Robinson," by way of valedictory! No time for preparation! nor shrift! nor parting word! In short, we "popped off the hooks," (like a raw Irishman with the yellow fever, in three days from the commencement of the attack,) unforgiven, and (perhaps, *that* were better) unconfessed!

"But though dead to all external seeming, the *Alabamian* retained some latent principle of vitality which enabled us to note the tearful silence of our friends, and to hear the malicious and indecent remarks of our enemies, at our burial. Heavens! what a complete abrogation of the rule *nil de mortuis*, &c. by these latter gentlemen! We verily believe our corpse blushed with vexation; and we are quite certain that our ears tingle to this moment, with some of these same *post-obit* compliments! But let all that pass. We bear no malice; we harbor no resentments; and the meanest of all the snarling curs that showed teeth at us when we were cold, might venture now, into our amiable presence, without danger of being kicked.

"But enough. We shall endeavor to retain the good opinion of our friends, by an honest, manly and unflinching support of Whig principles and HENRY CLAY—and as for our enemies—we snap our fingers at them!"

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, but little business was done, the sitting being short, owing to the glasses in the windows being destroyed by the commonading of a troop of artillery in front of the Senate Chamber.

On Tuesday, Mr. Morehead presented a long printed memorial from citizens of Cincinnati, respecting the trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. M. read an analysis of the memorial, which he had prepared, presenting estimates of the value of the trade in the West, the dangers and losses arising from the obstructions in the navigation of Western Waters, &c.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution in relation to the occupation of the Oregon.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate at considerable length in support of the resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Crittenden. After which the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, not much business was transacted. A number of bills, resolutions, &c. were reported. The Indian Appropriation bill passed its second and third readings.

On Thursday, but little business was transacted. Mr. Haywood introduced a bill to reduce (after the 4th March) the salary of the President of the United States; also, bills to reduce the salaries of the Cabinet, clerks, and all officers of the United States.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the law in force for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money.

Mr. Archer rose to speak on the Oregon resolution, but being too much indisposed to proceed, the subject was postponed.

On Friday, a good part of the day was taken up with the bill for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

The bill from the House for the repeal of the act providing for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands being taken up for reference—

Mr. Crittenden moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. King asked if it was the Senator's intention to call up the bill again?

Mr. Crittenden. Never, while I live.

Mr. Allen called for the yeas and nays.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Tallmadge, Upham, White, Woodbridge—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, King, McDuffie, Semple, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright—19.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. Black of Geo. offered a resolution declaring that Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories or in the District of Columbia, nor to receive any petition or memorial which looks to the accomplishment of that object either directly or indirectly. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis of Ky. offered a joint resolution in relation to amending the Constitution upon the subject of electing members of Congress by districts, and providing other regulations for the election of members of Congress and electors of President. The resolution lies over, and was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted, 109 to 60, directing the printing of 25,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Tariff.

A resolution was offered proposing that on the 27th inst. the Tariff bill be taken up, and acted upon from day to day until finally disposed of. A motion to lay this resolution on the table was negatived, ayes 86, nays 90.

A resolution was offered directing the Clerk to postpone the printing of the report on the Tariff for ten days, so as to allow time to append to it the report of the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means on the same subject. A motion to lay this resolution on the table was negatived, ayes 93, nays 70.

On Tuesday, the resolution of the Select Committee on the Rhode Island memorial being the order of the day, Mr. Potter occupied the morning hour in a speech on the merits of the Dorr question, and in defence of the Law and Order party.

Mr. Giddings moved a reconsideration of the vote by which an extra number of the report of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Tariff was ordered to be printed. The object of Mr. G. was to have a resolution adopted ordering the printing of the same number of the report of the minority of the committee on the same subject. The House refused, 103 to 65, to reconsider the vote.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy, and after some time spent in its consideration, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the morning hour was consumed in discussing the resolution relative to the Rhode Island memorial.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal certain sections of the bill enacted in 1842, providing for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

Several attempts were made to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, lay it on the table, &c. but the majority strenuously refused to place it where it could be debated, and by the aid of the previous question it was *passed*, 113 to 61.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue, (a *Sub-Treasury* bill,) and having been read twice by its title, Mr. D. moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed.

Mr. Milton Brown moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew his motion temporarily, to allow Mr. Barnard to make a few remarks.

Mr. Barnard stated that this subject had been brought before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, for the first time, and that the minority of the Committee had no opportunity to consult together in regard to it. The introduction of this bill and report into the House, was the first notice those members of the Committee who were opposed to it had had of its preparation, and therefore had not had time to determine whether they would make a counter report or not. If they did so, they would endeavor to prepare and submit it to the House as soon as possible, and if the bill, and report of the majority was ordered to be printed, they would ask that the report of the minority might also be printed.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was then renewed and rejected—ayes 62, nays 100.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Dromgoole, to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, it was adopted, and the bill referred accordingly.

On Thursday, some time was spent in debate upon the Rhode Island memorial, but no definite action was had upon it.

The bill making appropriations in support of West Point Academy, was discussed at considerable length.

On Friday, the bill making appropriations for West Point Academy, was taken up, and finally passed.

Not much business of importance was acted upon.

On Saturday, the principal part of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—The following abstract of the new Tariff Bill, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, we copy from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore American. It provides the following rates of duty, viz:—

On all course manufactured Wool, 15 per cent.
On all other, 30 per cent.
On milled or fulled Cloth, 20 per cent.
On all Carpeting of cotton, wool, hemp or flax, 20 per cent.; other Carpeting, 30 per cent.
Woollen Blankets, 20 per cent.
Hearth Rugs, 30.
Woollen Yarns, 25.
Worsted Yarns, 20.
Woollen and Worsted Gloves, Stockings, Shirts, &c., 20 per cent.
Flannels of all materials, 30 per cent.
Manufactures of Cotton, and of which cotton shall be a component part, 25 per cent.
Manufactures of Silk, except bolting cloths, 20 per cent.; silk bolting cloths, 15 per cent.
Silk Twist and like material, 20 per cent.; Floss and similar silks, 15 per cent.
All other silk manufactured articles, 25 per cent.
Manufactured Hemp, 30 per cent.; Cordilla, Tow and Flax, 25 per cent.
Cables, Cordage, Gunny Cloth, &c.; 30 per cent.; Oil Cloth the same.
Bar and Bolt Iron, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, $15 a ton.
Bar and Bolt Iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, $20 a ton.
Old Scrap Iron, $6 a ton.
Manufactured Iron, 30 per cent.
Screws of Iron, 30 per centum.
Japanned Ware of all kinds, 25 per cent.
Cutlery of all kinds, 25 per cent.
Steel in bars, $1 50 per 112 pounds, except cast, shear and German.
Steel Pens, 30 per cent.
Coke of Coal, 30 per cent.
Goods from this side of the Cape of Good Hope to remain in public store 120 days; from beyond the Cape, 150 days.
Rail Road Iron, $10 a ton.
Iron in pigs, $7 a ton.
Tacks and brads, 30 per cent.
On coal, a duty of $1 per ton.
Lead in pigs or bars, 20 per cent.
Silver plated metal, 20 per cent.
On paving tiles and bricks, 20 per cent.
Tanned sole leather, 25 per cent.
Metal buttons, 25 per cent.
Cylinder or broad window glass, 30 per cent.
Glass bottles of all kinds, 30 per cent.
Polished plate glass, 20 per cent.
Silvered glass, 25 per cent.; other kinds, 30 per ct.
China ware, from 20 to — per cent.
Lamb skins, tanned and undressed, 25 per cent.
Leather gloves of all kinds, 30 per cent.
Patent leather, 30 per cent.
Fur hats, caps, &c. 30 per cent.
Feathers for beds, 20 per cent.
Hats and bonnets for men and women, 20 per ct.
White or red lead, 20 per cent., whether ground or not.
Iron or Steel Wire, 14 to 30 per cent., including iron rods, wrought spikes and nails, cut nails, and all hammered iron.
Paper of all kinds, 30 per cent.
Blank books, the same.
Raw Sugar, 2 cents a pound.
Refined Sugars, 4 cents do.
Sugar for clarifying, boiling, &c. 3 cents.
Cocoa, Chocolate, Cinnamon, 15 per cent. Ginger, 20 per cent.
Figs and Raisins, in boxes or jars, 30 per cent.
Provisions, Cheese, Butter, Lard, &c. 30 per cent.
Olive and other Oils, 30 per cent.
Spirits, from 42 to 75 cents per gallon.
Wines, 30 per cent.

It is proposed that the maximum duty shall be *thirty* per cent. until 1st of September, 1845, when it is proposed to reduce the maximum duty to 25 per cent.

It is further proposed that the valuation shall be the *cost* and *charges* at the places of exportation.

It is proposed that the duties not fixed by this Bill shall be the same as fixed in the Bill of 1842.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. M. Barringer of the House, for copies of public documents.

The Southern Literary Messenger for March has come duly to hand.

"Mary Rogers, the Cigar Girl," who was supposed to have been murdered in New York a year or so ago, is said to be now living in Connecticut with her mother. The story is considered doubtful.

THE NEW TARIFF PROJECT.

We insert to-day, as we find it in the columns of the Globe, the Bill reported in the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce and modify the Tariff of Duties on Imports.

We have taken occasion more than once since the beginning of this Session of Congress to express the opinion that the existing Tariff would undergo no modification during the present session. The report of this amendatory bill in the House of Representatives does not in the least weaken that opinion. The benefits of the existing Tariff law, both to the revenue and the country—through all the arteries and ramification[s] of its business and industry [are] too [e]-spread, and too obvious [to] of the Union, to a[llow] it will be seriously [affected] its so beneficent conti[nuance]

The wisdom of [Congress] reducing the Ta[riff] circumstances, farmer w[ill] barn to escape the [ruin] prosperity. We do not bel[ieve] that those who propose this h[ave] pass. For our own part, we [oppose] troduction as a measure of pr[udence] the Southern part of the "Demo[cracy] we very much doubt whether a [majority] even of the House of Representa[tives] go so far to propitiate their politica[l friends] as to pass this bill.—*National Intelligencer.*

The County Court yesterday elected those whose names next follow Inspectors of Naval Stores for the port of Wilmington, to serve for two years.

John S. James, John C. Bowden, Charles B. Morris, Dugald McMillan, Wm. R. Larkins, Peter M. Walker.

And the following, Inspectors of Timber and Lumber, to serve for the same time. Thos. H. Ashe, L. Mallet, H. Black, Isham Peterson, Wm. DeBerniere, D. Cashwell, Geo. H. Kelley, S. R. Johnson, Robt. Maxwell, S. D. Wallace. For the Clinton Steam Mill, N. E. Brickhouse; for Phœnix Mill, Wm. C. Thurston; for Harrison Mill, J. A. Wade.

Inspector of Staves, D. McEachern.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The May Convention.—The Committee of Arrangement for the Young Men's Convention of Ratification, to be held in the city of Baltimore on the second of May next, have designated the place for holding the Convention to be "Green Wood," a beautiful and commodious situation on the north-eastern edge of the city, the road to which is paved within a couple of hundred yards, abounding with good water and shaded with trees.

We learn that a most fearful Epidemic is raging in the County of Rockingham, at the present time. All accounts concur in representing it as a fever of highly malignant character, accompanied with *congestion*, in some cases of the brain, in others of the lungs, liver or bowels. In some families, it has appeared as the *congestive scarlet fever*, and the number of deaths from the epidemic in the County, since Christmas, is estimated at from 250 to 300.—*Raleigh Register.*

We learned yesterday with deep regret of the death of George W. Cheatham, Esq. of Tenn. It seems but a week since we saw him in our city. His decease will awaken here much sensibility at the present moment, from his connection with the turf and its interests. He was greatly esteemed, and his memory will be respected and cherished.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A rope has been made at Philadelphia for the Portage Rail Road Company a mile and a half long and 8 inches in circumference.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. JOHN W. EMMET of Salisbury, to Miss ELIZABETH W. CALLAIS, daughter of Mr. W. L. Callais of this town.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. WILLIAM SMITH to Miss REBECCA STUART, all of this county.

At Barclaysville, in this county, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thomas S. Whitaker, Mr. JAMES CAMERON, of Wilmington, to Miss JULIA G. BARCLAY, only daughter of Geo. Barclay, dec'd.

In Bladen county, on the 29th ult., DAVID MELVIN, Esq., to Miss ANNA JANE DAVIS.

In Anson county, on Wednesday the 28th ult., by John Adams, Esq., Mr. JOHN PRATT to Miss MARY ANN ADAMS, daughter of Wm. Adams, dec'd.

In Robeson county, on the 15th inst., by William Willis, Esq., Mr. ERVIN CARLILE, to Miss ANN BETHUNE, daughter of John Bethune, Esq., all of that county.

Also, in the same county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. John Monroe, Mr. DUNCAN JOHNSON to Miss MARY McPHATTER, daughter of the late Archibald McPhatter.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, of Apoplexy, Mr. RICHARD AVERA, of Averasborough, in this county.

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN McRAE, aged 60 years. Mr. McRae was a consistent member and Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church for many years. In him the Church has lost a valuable member; his children, relatives and friends, have sustained a privation irremediable, until the glorified saints, living and dead, are caught up to meet him in the air, and so to be forever with the Lord. In his last moments, he possessed his soul in patience and resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father. The Christian shone conspicuous in all his trials through life. Being now at rest, we have every reason to hope that he is enjoying the smiles of his Redeemer God, united with that happy band whose privilege it is to join in harmony and praise.—[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MARCH 20.

Brandy, peach,	40	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼ a 7	No. 1,	$7 25
Beeswax,	27	Molasses,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oats,	35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8½ a 9¼	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Rags,	2
Corn,	55 a 60	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Copperas,	3 a 3¼	" Lump,	14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	" Loaf,	14 a 15
Flour, new,	$3 a $3¼	Salt, (bushel,)	50 a 60
Feathers,	25	Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tallow,	6 a 7
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box. ½ x,	$10
" dry,	10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	75 a 80
Lard,	6½ a 7	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lime,	$1½ a $2	Wool,	12½ a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—We have no change to notice in prices of produce. There was no Cotton in market Monday, and but one bale in yesterday. Prices the latter part of last week were very irregular. Sales were made at 5 a 9; principal sales from 7 to 8¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 75 a 8 00; Timber 4 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00: R. O. rough, 7 50 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 37.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has fluctuated between 2 05 and 2 10 within the past week. Tar has slightly declined; 95 cts. was the rate on Monday.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber remains much the same as it has been for several weeks, 4 to 6 dollars. A handsome lot of flooring boards was sold at 8½ dls. Sales wide do at 5 and 5½; and scantling at 4½ and 5.

A cargo North County corn brought at auction 44 to 48 cents.—*Chronicle.*

RAW MARKET—March 12.

Bacon [illegible] a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 6 a 8¾; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 40 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At C[illegible]bia, Cotton 6¾ to 8½ cents, extremes.
At [illegible] Cotton 6¾ to 8¼ cents, extremes.
[illegible]tton 6 to 8 cents.
[illegible], Cotton 5 to 8 cents.
[illegible]k, Upland Cotton 7 to 9½.
[illegible]on, Cotton 6½ to 9½.

TEMPERANCE.

A MEETING of the Washingtonians [illegible] held in the Town Hall, on Saturday [illegible] inst., at 7½ o'clock. As the [illegible] is the transaction of important bu[siness] it every member will attend.

19.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 7.—Schrs. Mary from Philadelphia, Oralloo from do., Illinois from Matanzas, Marion from Boston. 8.—Brig Ava from New London; Schr. Valhalla from Bermuda. 10.—Brig Echo from Havana; Schr. William from New Bedford. 12.—Schrs. Elett from Philadelphia, Magnolia from Boston.

CLEARANCES.

March 6.—Schrs. George & William for Havana; Grampus for do. 11.—Brig Aurora for St. Jago; Schrs. Savannah for Guadaloupe, Tioga for N. York. 12.—Brig David Duffie for New York, Br. brig Britannia for Barbadoes; Schr. North Carolina for Philadelphia.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Clothe and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drabdiaste and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 8-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

FINE AND COMMON

CHAIRS.

The Subscriber has lately received a general assortment of Chairs, from the common Windsor to the most elegant scroll box seat Fancy Chair, Lolling Chairs, cane and scroll seats, Rocking and Sewing Chairs, cane and rush bottoms. A variety of Children's Chairs, rush and wooden bottoms, Settees, cane and wooden bottoms. Which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

March 14, 1844. 98-3w

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

AS I am no longer an Inspector of Naval Stores; and the Inspectors have discontinued the selling of the article, I now offer myself as

AGENT for the sale of Turpentine and Tar.

I shall feel grateful to those of my friends who have heretofore favored me with their business while Inspector, for a continuance of their confidence in the Agency line, and I will say to the Turpentine makers generally, that, should they favor me with their patronage, no exertions shall be spared in securing for them the highest market prices.

Commissions, 1 per cent.

JESSE BOWDEN.

Wilmington, March 15, 1844. 98-3w

To Brick Masons, Plasterers, Carpenters, &c.

THE undersigned Committee will receive Proposals until the 10th of April, for the repairing of the Court House and Jail, and erecting a Pillory and Stocks, in the town of Wadesborough. The Court House to be covered with Tin. The tin, brick, and plastering, and Carpenter's work, will be let out separately or together, as will best suit bidders. For further information inquire of either of the undersigned, either by letter or otherwise.

GEO. D. BOGGAN.
JAS. M. WADDILL.
S. W. COLE.

Wadesborough, March 12, 1844. 98-3w

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America.

Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

New York, Feb'y 10, 1844. 94-3mi

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 29, 1843. 89-1y-pd

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Denims; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Shirtings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats.

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

CHEAP BOOKS.

ALISON'S HISTORY, abridged, at $1 50. Marryatt's, by Eugene Sue, 2 vols. at 75 cents. The Salamander, by do. 25. Theresa Danoyer, by do. 25. Female Bluebeard, by do. 25. Tom Burke, complete, 50. Willis's Poems, 124. The Clay Minstrel, and Life of Clay, a Whig Song Book 25. Music Almanac, 124. Moffat's Africa, 50. Infant Treatment, 25. A few Law Books, cheap.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Nancy Downer and others, *vs.* George Stapleton and wife and others.

Petition for sale of Moses.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, George Stapleton and Margaret his wife, Joseph Downer, James Miller and Jane his wife, Francis Brower and Mary his wife, and John Downer, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to the Petition filed in the case, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Smith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; De Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

PATENT BEE HIVE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common form for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without disturbing the Bees, and also so contrived as to effectually protect them against the worm that is often very destructive to them and the products of their industry; it is also so arranged that the Bees can be removed from one hive to another, or to any required distance; the facility for hiving and removing the Bees entirely obviating the cruel necessity of destroying them to extract the honey from the hive. This Hive is perfectly plain in its construction, and its simplicity and cheapness, with its other advantages, has insured it success wherever it has been introduced; it is now in general use in the New England and Western States, and we have recommendations from the citizens of those States signed by the lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic, men of the highest respectability that have tested the advantages arising from it. We have samples of the Hives now on hand, that can be seen at the Store of the Subscribers, and for further particulars, please address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1844. 89-3m

Rectory Boarding School,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been induced to open a FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to the present number.

Systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles from New Haven, [illegible] from the North Haven Depot of the [illegible] and this [illegible] and advantageous; and this [illegible] board, including tuition, fuel, lights, and washing, [illegible] Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.

C. W. EVEREST, Hamden, Ct.

Reference may be made to

Dr. B[illegible] ed. Rev. Dr. Totten, Rev. Geo. [illegible]ranner, M. D., Hartford, Ct.
[illegible] M. [illegible]nsfield, Esqs., Hamden.
[illegible], Chapin, and P. A. [illegible], Ct.
A. B. Ely, Esq., Boston.
[illegible]amin, and [illegible] City.
[illegible] Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh.
[illegible], Wilmington, N. C.
Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willson, Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.

The session will commence the first Monday in [illegible].

January 1, 1844. 91

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 81tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and [illegible] hope[illegible] f future health are due, under God, to [illegible] instrumentality. And may the same Provi[illegible] that [illegible]ected me to your aid, make you the [illegible]y and [illegible]nored instruments of blessing others, [illegible]ased [illegible]d despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly accomplishing such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

[illegible] 1843. 67-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

HORSES

Can be HIRED at the Wagon Yard.

For terms apply to

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Feb'y 20, 1844. 94-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.

THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

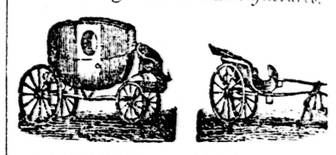
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 61tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb'y 28, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 90tf

F. T. WARD.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 89-1Y

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.